THE CAMPAIGN IN CONNECTICUT.

The State Election To-Day—The Candidates the Field-The Vote of Last Year—Interesting Letters from

that the campaign has been the most exciting er took place, and that the State has been ly scoured from centre to confines by dem med workings of politicians by this time, and do not reice over the fact that the closing scenes of the contest ill be presented to day, we shall pronounce them im-

Democratic. Republican.
T. H. Seymour. W. A. Buckingham.
FROT. James E. English. Julius Cailin.
te. N. C. B. Stevens. John Boyd.
T. H. C. Kingsbury. Lecius J. Hendee.
Horace Taylor. Wm. H. Buell.
dates of the republican party are the pre-

rity...... 1,870 The next Logislature, the members of which are to be elected to-day, will choose a successor to Hon. Lafayette B. Poster, whose term in the United States Senate expires on the 4th of March next.

Our Dariem Correspondence.

DARIM, Conn., March 30, 1860.

Democratic Meeting in Daries.

Democratic Meeting in Laram.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the democracy of this town was held at Fisch's Hall on Friday night. The all was crowded, and the speeches delivered on this oc-ation by James H. Hoyt and Judge J. H. Olmstead were

as of Mr. Hoyt. He said that after speaking for arty. He also believed that the doctrine of popureignity is right and just, and that they should yit. He was happy to learn that they should yit. He was happy to learn that they should yit. He was happy to learn that they should yit. He was happy to learn that they so that they or pairtoid citizens composed an integral that party. (Applause.) The republican party sampagn of 1886 had twe cardinal points in their sat that time, upon which they conducted that viz. the prohibition of polygamy, and the prohibit of slavery in the Blates and Turritories a Asserican Confederacy. What had they the premises to carry out these peculiar doctrines? —comparatively nothing. And now the men who is themselves the bright and shining lights of that are endeavoring to build up and perpetuate a relaw? to subvert the constitution of the United, under which the American Union had grown and red until it had assumed glant proportions; and commerce extended to every quarter of the globe, higher law? doctrine was not only as absurdity, allowed to predominate in a country constituted as ire, would be a fruitful source leading to the alienatone portion of the Union from the other, and proper est an interminable civil war. He said that slavery in the Bouth for the same reason of self-interest. Why, believed that the doctrine of por a portion of the Union war. He said that slavery the South for the same reason that slave labor the North—the reason of self-interest. Why, the republicans interfere? That motley party entry eight members of Congress, who, in the mest manner, swore to uphold the constitution upon e political fabric of the Union is based. And yet slent to the country and the world, that those xiy-eight men, irrespective of their high and bilgations to God and their country, fully and billy subscribe for and endorse a book (Helper's) trocates service insurrection in the Southern States, see men a day of reckoning would come, and that eedily; but the question before his audience was stir with the degree of punishment to be meted out With those men a day of reckoning would come, and that right speedily; but the question before his audience was not directly with the degree of punishment to be meted out to these subverters of constitutional law; but the question before the cilizens of Connecticut was, whether, at the appreaching election, they would support a man placed before them for election to the highest political office in the State—one who entertains and endorsed such treasenable ideas, or gives his suffrage to a candidate whose principles were based on the constitution. He thought all law abiding citizens would prefer the latter. The speaker continued his remarks by a lengthy appeal to the voters of Connecticut to cast their votes for Thomas H. Seymour for Governor of the State, and thus a similater a rebuke to the fanatics who would destroy the social and political fabric of the Union.

Judge Olmstead and Luther Lockwood followed Mr. Hoyd in speeches, exhorting the freemen of Connecticut to rise in their might at the approaching election, and

Norwich Correspondence.

Norwich, Cona., March 31, 1860.

The "Big Fight" in Connecticut—The Ensuing State Election—The Political Field Marshals of Both Parties—Democratic Stock Buoyant—Popularity of Mayor Wood—The Status of Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate—Increase of the State Dett Under Republican Rule—The Vote at the Last Election—The Naturalization of Foreigners—The Proble Effect and Result of the Election, dc., dc.

The reports of the political evolutionant in Connecticut. The reports of the political excitement in Connecticu

have not been at all exaggerated. In every part of the State the ensuing contest is regarded as one of immense importance, and the oldest inhabitants say that never, even in the most excited Presidential campaign, have the people been so alive and so carnest as in this contest, which kills two birds with one stone, and really decides

net only who shall be Governor of Connecticut, but also who is to be chosen for the Presidency.

As your correspondents have already informed you, some of the best speakers of both of the political parties have been engaged in canvassing the State; for both parties recognise and admit the influence which the result of this campaign will have upon the Presidential nominations and the Presidential election. Such men as Corwin, Lincoln, Bowlin, Larrabee, Wilson and Wood are not sent to Connecticut only to induce the people to vets for Seymour or for Buckingham; nor is so much money lavishly expended by both parties in order only to secure a republican or democratic Governor. The everlasting inger is in this, as in almost every other fease.

soney laviship expended by both parties in order only to secure a republican or democratic Governor. The everleating nigger is in this, as in almost every other fence.

Both parties claim the State in public by large majorities. When the conversation becomes confidential, however, and the phrase "between ourselves" frequently occurs, the republicans say that they are afraid that their majority will be slightly reduced from that of last year, and the democrate say that only within the last week they have had any hope of success, and only elaimed that if the republicans fail to increase the whole vote to 83,000, the State will go democratic. Last week, however, under the influence of meetings which were cartainly most large and enthusiastic, democratic stock was more buoyant, and some went so far as to claim the State as certain. Particularly has this been the case wherever Mayor Wood has spoken, for the Mayor lights this battle as he did his own for the Mayorally, on the "theory your friends sure of success" system, or the principal of mutual encouragement and assurance. This makes him many friends and more applauders, and, as you will see by the report of the democratic meeting here on Saturlay night, he is constantly cheered and hurrabed. Both sides, however, atomit that the light is a very close one, and no one behind the curtain of either party would be willing to make anything but an even bet upon the result A orier resume of the advantages and chances of each party may not be uninteresting.

In the first place, then, the democracy have a great advantage in the popularity of their candidate, Major Seymour. He Mexican campaign, and his planting the American flag upon the walls of Chepultopee, have caused him to be immensely popular irrespective of his high claims for statemanlike qualities. In his four previous contests for the Governorship these qualities made him successful. Besides his lighting qualities, Seymour is very popular with all classes. One other advantage Seymour has is his impregnability; that

offices for many years—a severe test of any man's character, refer repurifuses find it in a cashine to man's the any hose in his relicion of the research of the research of the research of the argument has provided by series to the known our man, good the argument has provided by series to the known our man, good don't know a buckingham.

from conversation with many innulacturers that have experienced a failing oil of Southern trade, and that they have been able to trace this directly to the John Brown excitement. In Norwalk, Waterbury, Bridgeport and New Haven, for instance, we know the case to be as have stated it.

In regard to the State finances, the democratic speakers and journals ask some ugly questions carbing the increase of the State dobt to \$200,000 acrety, when at the time the populations came to prove, there was a sure that it the transpry of \$75,000 and touching also, the disposition of the school of the subsection of t

and, in seme quarters, this matter will doubtiess give the democracy many votes.

The democracy place great reliance upon securing the votes of old line whigs and conservative republicans, whom the danger of the Union may induce to raily to the standard of that party which asserts its nationality and devotion to the Union, in contradistinction to that party which was sectional in its formation and is still more so in its principles. Both parties at the last election polled about their whole rank and file vote, and the main object of the contest, it seems to us, is to draw to one side or the other this conservative, stay at home vote. To effect this the republicans bring upon the restrum that once old line whig, Tom Corwin, hoping thus to draw the conservatives to their party, as elephants are led into the trap by seeing one of their trained brethren gracefully vaiving his trunk, in apparent freedom, inside the fatal enclosure; and thus the republicans present their conservative renegade speakers to attract voters.

party.

The mass meetings of both parties have been very large, those of the democrats, however, being vastly the more spirited and enthusiastic. But, as a general thing, the democrats always excel in mass meetings and proces-

Many conservative men left the democratic ranks and joined that great political scap bubble party, the Know Nothings, and are just beginning to come back to their auctent faith and make a new profession of democracy. The result of the contest in Connecticut cannot be justed by that in New Hampshire. In New Hampshire the democrate fought what is called a "still" battle, and—like the man who, in a Western State, went upon a still huntithey succeeded in killing their own cow. The contest in Connections is conducted upon very different principles. Every effort is being made to arouse the people. The best orators are employed by both parties.

The country is delugad with political documents. In every workshop you see political tracts and "appeals to the workingman" nailed up and read. The result of the Connecticut election, whatever it may be, will certainly not be superinduced by lukewarmness or lack of effort in either party, or by the ignorance of the people in regard to the true interests it involves.

The democracy have a great advantage in this that for

Our New London Correspondence.

Our New Lendon Correspondence.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 31, 1860.

The Democracy in Line—Speech of Hon. Hiram Walbridge at Revo London—Political Excitement—Prospects of the Parties—Improvement among the Democracy—Irms among the Republicans—Defamations by the Press—Caution of Republican Orators—Fred. P. Stanton, dc., dc. As the campaign draws to a close the excitement is becoming daily more intense. Nothing is thought of, talked of, or drawmed about, in this section, but the all-new idea.

where you will, from morning till night, and almost from night till morning, the staple article of social food which

fact that New London is one of the stro of republicanism, from which they have been moulding public sentiment until it is quite impossible to

tion was 691 for Buckingham (republican), and 578 for Pratt (democrat). This year the de crats count on an increase so large that if they do not add the fe

which the sectional agitation, now unhappily arising taroughout the country, cannot prevail, the entire orgitalization of the government may be changed, and instead of a broad national, conservative platform, atapted to the varied interests of our extended geographical limits, guaranteeing a like protection and support to each section, there will be inaugurated a narrow, limited and sectional policy, which sooner or later must terminate in the overthrow of the Union. May that time never come, for before such a policy can be incorporated into the administration of the federal government, you will nave to separate Bunker Hill from Mount Vernon, unclasp the tie which by the most patriotic associations binds the North to the South, and declare that this Union, consummated by our forefathers, shall no longer exist. (Applause) Was it simply that battles might be fought and victories won that our sires entered into the revolution? Was it not rather that they might lay broud and deep foundations of a free government on the basis of the representative principle? Yes! It was for this purpose that the men of Massachusetts and South Carolina stood shoulder to shoulder; and yet before the grass is green upon their graves, before ciptly summers have rolled by, this Union is endangered because the decondants of those pairiots have suffered themselves to be carried away by a political phantom, which, if long pursued, will enevitably terminate in the complete decorganization of the government. I am not here to apeak upon the subject of slavery; but when it comes to the question of interference with the rights of our brethren in the South, it becomes the duty of every man who has the interest of his common country at heart to raise his voice in denunciation, and protest against the trampling-down of the constitutional rights of turity millions of his fellow citizens, for the sake of elevating out of their sphere four millions of a subordinate race, whose social condition is infinitely supported to that of their anoestors now in government, from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic the Mississippi. In these various contests the democracy invariably atood by the strict interpretation of the continuous. The democratic party has also always believe that it was the dictate of good judgment and sound polic to incorporate into the Federal Union the territory contiguous to the States whenever the inhabitants shoul desire to be enrolled under the hanner of the general government. Hence it is that Mr. Jefferson secure the purchase of Louislans, Mr. Monroe the purchase of Florida, while President Polk added to our constitution the Golden State of California. And I trust that the nexampaign will be conducted at the very regried when the

the vote of two Landon at the last Gibbernstorial corton was 100 few Bottshapen (reporting), and 15 or 16 or 16

A Sermon to Thieves and Hartote.
THE CHURCH, THE CONGREGATION AND THE SERMON.
The newspaper aunouncement that the Rev. Mr. preach a sermon to "thieves and harlots" last evening with the assurance of the detectives that no "profes sional" of either sex would be molested upon that occa sion, attracted very general notice, and was the topic of conversation among all classes yesterday. Mr. Corbett is well known as a "sensation" Methodist preacher, and his sermon to the firemen of New York, delivered a year or two ago, may still be remembered. The sensation of yesterday, however, far surpasses anything before attempted in this city, exceeding even the Rev. Mr. Guin-nees mass meeting of sincers at the Academy of Music, in the interest it excited and the notice it attracted. The idea of such a congregation was hardly original with Mr Corbett, but was doubtless borrowed from the reforma-tory attempt made in London a short time since, under

the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Noel. A better location for preaching a sermon to such persons could hardly have been selected. The Rev. Mr. Corbett's church is in Greene street, not far distant from and in the immediate vicinity of the up town settlemen wer. A walk up Broadway, down Canal, and Sciently convinced an ordinary observer that all the "harlots" was certainly not in the church. The unusual crowds of men and boys upon the neighboring corners announced that something was " in the wind," and their noise and laughter was agreeably relieved by the information imparted by a high, consider voice, assisted by an equally loud plane, from a house opposite, that "Lulu was our darling pride, Lulu bright, Lulu gay."

"Lilu was our darling pride,
Lulu bright, Lulu gay."

Although our reporter reached the church long before
the hour announced for the commencement of the services, he found the house crowded in every
part. The anics were filled with "standees,"
and the rail around the altar was, like a
perch, appropriately decorated by a number of
young men styling themselves the "Flying Artillery,"
and who effects ally prevented those occupying the front
seats from getting as much as a glimpee of the preacher.
Inside the altar were packed a number of brettren, and
four persons occupied the pulpit, to the ovident discomfort
and inconveniente of the pastor. It is a well known fact
that congregations, like dreams, generally go by contraries. An announcement that a locture will be delivered
to young men, always attracts all the young ladies of the
place; and so, an invitation to thieves and harlots
crowded the church with probably the most respectable
and sense of the pastor of the place; and so, an invitation to thieves and harlots
crowded the church with probably the most respectable
and sense of the pastor of the place; and so, an invitation to there and women,
such as we see every day upon 'Change, in business, or
in society. Several theatrical and other celebrities were present. About half the congregation were
ladies, and many of these were aged. Before the
services commence acquaintances amused themselves by calling each other by the names of
celebrated "professors" of the fine arts of burglary
and swindling, and outsiders were interested in
sudden recognitions of fathers and daughters, husban is
and wives, followed by such inquiries as "Why, ps., what
are you doing here?" "Jane, I thought I told you to
stay at home," and much laughter and conversation. Our
reporter, occupying a position from which he could see
the entire audience, and assisted by an experienced detective, was a site to "spot" only four well known harlots,
and fany tuleves were present they kept themselves
very "dark" as weaching the large audienc

"Lord, we are vile, conceived in sin, And born unboly and unclean."

And been unboly and unclean,"
which was sung with great ferver in true Methodist style,
the congregation rising. A prayer followed, in which the
pastor reminded the brethren that they were once as vite
in heart as any present, but had been redeemed by grace,
and concluded by a description of the approach of death,
enumerating, item by item, the patences, the gurgle in the
throat, the blood leaving the extramities, &c. The prayer,
as well as the sermon which it preceded, were greeted
by many loud "amess," which supply the place of an
plause as a token of the approbation of the simple of the sermon which it is the

I can but perish if I go, I am resolved to try; For if I stay away I know I shall forever die,

Mr. Corbett gave notice, while the collections were being made, that he would preach his farewell sermon next Sunday evening, and then took for his text the following pursages of Scripture:—Proverbe, 13th chap, 16th verse, "The way of the transgressor is hard;" Luke, 23d chap. 42d verse, "And the thief said unto Jesus, Lord, remember me when then comest into thy kingdom," and Matthew, 21st chap, and 31st verse, "Verily, I say unto you that the ambients and the hardest of the content of the conten you that the publicans and the harlots go into the king-dom of God before you." Mr. Corbett is a tail, dark haired, square faced man, with a Puritanical, or what is usually termed a "vinegar looking," aspect, and owes his success, seemingly, more to his fervor and earnestness than to any grace of matter or manner. He earnesiness than to any grace of matter or manner. He and, in substance.—Physicians are generally most concerned for these who are most dangerous, and the pity of a tender father is generally most directed towards his dying child. If this be true, the church should direct her attention most to those who are worst, in a moral point of view. But moral people and the church seem have few kind words and fewer sympathies for the men and the worst worst. We may be the content of the men and the worst worst. We would the church have the process to the content of the content of

and there are thousands of them in the church—who, when they see a poor ragged boy in the streets, while they are a poor ragged boy in the streets, while they have him a cent to mave him hips, shall go down to make fuel for hell fire. That's what it means. The publicans were considered the worst men out of hell, but what a time Christ makes over Lacebeus, a publican, and how much better was the publican than the pulfed up Pharisee in the temple. But Christ came not only to publicans, but, tnank God, to those whom the world calls the worst of women. You remember that woman ment oned in this good old book, who came to Christ, while he was at meat in a Pharisee's house, and anonthed and kissed his feet. Then the old Pharisee commenced to try to detract from the woman's conduct by narrating her past life. Ho was a type of some men in the church now. I say it, and you may write it upon the heavens and light it with God's street lamp, that such men are the cause of so much crime in our city. When a thief becomes penitent we are always ready to bring up his past life. God forgive us for our unchartableness! My friends, I have not asked you here to blackguard you or to send you to hell, but to encourage you. In conclusion, is any saying "God be merciful to me a sinner." O, remember that Christ came not to the righteous, but to sinners. None are precluded from his grace. "Whoseever will may drink of the water of hife freely." There lives not a man in this world for whom the heart of my Jesus did not bleed and break. Is there any here ready, like this Magdalen, to bow down to Christ and kins thos i feet which never moved but on errands of mercy? Your life is not happy, my child; it is full of danger, jealousy, care and alarm. When the revel is past, when midnight is gone, when you lie upon your couch alone, and when you thunk in the pale moralight of your home and your mother, whom perhaps you? You make of mercy? You life is not happy, my child; it is full of danger, jealousy, care and clarm. When the revel is past, when

Operatic and Dramatic Matters.

It is now definitely fixed that the spring opera season will commence simultaneously at the Academy and the Winter Garden on next Monday. The Academy artists give their farewell representations in Philadelphia this week. The opening opera at Irving Place will be "Don Pasquale," with Adelina Patti, Brigaoli, Ferri and Susini—certainly a great distribution. Signor Muzio will resume his post as conductor. Miss Patti has not yet sung in "Don Pasquale," conductor. Miss Patti has not yet sung in " Don Pasquale," and there will be a great deal of curiosity to hear her in it. The rôle is one very well suited to her.

The Winter Garden management will bring out Fabri and the new tenor Errani, the first night, but the opera has not been fixed upon.

numerous smaller establishments on the eastern side of performances at the French theatre. The representation given here last week brought out the first Touton was a comedy upon the "Tartuffe" model, and was very successful. The last representation of the present season will be given on Friday of this week. A

local comedy-drams, entitled "Heart and Dollar," writ-ten by M. Cohnbeim. The plot is as follows:—A wealthy his only daughter to a Chevalier d' Industrie, who gain admission into his house under the pretence of being a nobleman; the daughter refuses to accept him, being in love with her cousin, who is bookkeeper for his uncle.

Enraged at the disobedience of his child, the millionaire terns them both out of his house, she finding refuge with some poor relations living in the suburbs. At last, when the Count is found only to be a pretender, and the nephew hea an amortanity to rescue his uncle from drowning, the

couple. The play has been very successful.

The French theatre is closed for the present. The Adbitues will regret to learn that M. Frederic Maunstein has retired altogether from the management.

The English theatres have not been doing a very great siness. The Irish drama has been in the ascendent at Niblo's and Laura Keene's, the Franco-American at Walack's, and the unadulterated sentimental Arcadian at the Winter Garden. Mr. Bourcicault's "Colleen Bawn" has been fully accepted by the public, and will have one of opened his Museum on Saturday, and was visited by a great crowd. The Museum is one of the most entertain great crowd. The Museum is one of the most entertaining places of public amusement in the world. It is entirely unique, and Barnumesque in every detail. The theatrical company is very fair. Mr. E. F. Taylor is a good stage manager, and has some clever artists, among whom we may mention Mrs. J. J. Pryor (a capital actress in domestic drama), Miss Mestayer, Mr. Grace, Mr. C. W. Clarke, and Mr. Hadaway. Bourcicault's "Jennie Deans."

in domestic drama), Mass Mestayer, Ar. Grace, Ar. C. W.
Clarke, and Mr. Hadaway. Bourcleault's "Jennie Deans"
is in the bills for this week.

The series of military concerts this season, inaugurated
by the dibut of the Seventh Regiment National Guard
(new) band at the Academy of Music last February, and
which was subsequently repeated under the auspices of
the Mercantile Library Association, has met with general
public favor. In continuation of this series, the Seventyfirst regiment (Dodworth's) band gave a grand concert
at the Cooper Institute on Saturday night, under the auspices of Company B of that regiment. The name of Dodworth's band is sufficient in itself, under ordinary circumstances, to attract a large audience, but on this occasion
they had the prestige of the paironage of one of our
"crack" military organizations. The large hall of the
Institute was comfortably filled; probably two thousand
persons were present. In addition to the military band
the following artists appeared:—S. B. Mills, planist; I.
Schrieber, cornet-a-piston; Henry Appy, violinist; Mr.
Millard, tenor; Samuel Meigs, baritone. The performances and general arrangement of the affair were unexceptionable, as the applause and encores of the audience fully established.

The concert of the new Seventh Regiment Band, at

itence fully established.

The concert of the new Seventh Regiment Band, at The concert of the new Seventh Regiment sand, at Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, proved a great success, and notwithstanding many counter attractions, Plymouth Church was well filled. The Band, consisting of forty members, under the leadership of C. S. Graffula, performed their selections admirably. Miss Brainerd assisted, and sung with much spirit and effect. Her pieces were all deservedly encored, and that in a most enthusiastic man-ner. The other assistants, and the entire programme, gave general satisfaction. A repetition is talked of. The programmes at the several theatres will contain no

novelties during this (Passion) week—naturally one of the most distressing to managers in the whole year. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will remain at Nibio's six nights and Mrs. Barney Williams will remain at Nibio's six nights losger, and bring out some of their most popular plays. At Wallack's, the last six performances of the "Romance of a Poor Young Man" are announced. It is understood that this play will be replaced by a new piece, from the pen of Mr. Brougham. The public will be glad to welcome the return of so clever a dramatist as Mr. Brougham to the field where he has won so many successes. At Laura Keene's theaire the "Colleen Bawn" will be given every night this week. At the Winter Garden Miss Kate Bateman will appear in "Exappealine" every evening, closing her enappear in "Evangeline" every evening, closing her en-

appear in "Avangement every evening, closing nor engagement on Saturday.

At the New Bowery to night a new piece, founded upon Dickers" "Tale of Two Cities," will be produced. At the old Bowery Mr. Eddy, who has been playing a very suc. cessful engagement, appears to night in "Jean Renny," a very effective melodrama. At Bryant's Minstrels they have a new burlesque for

At Bryant's minutes they have a new puriosition of E. Horn and Jerry Bryant, and suggested by "The Stranger." George Christy's colored "Toodies" draws ful houses to Niblo's Saloon, and will therefore remain in the bills for the present. Full particulars as to all these entertainments may be found elsewhere. We have been requested to state that Mr. Charles Fawcett was the original author of the drama called "Willy O'Reilly," lately

The Directing Senate of St. Petersburg has published the following decision, sanctioned by the Emperor:—
"Foreign females who marry Russian subjects become from that fact Russian subjects, although they have not taken any each of allegiance; but on the death of their husbanes they may, if they wish, recover their former astionably, in the order prescribed by the civil code, and without being compelled to pay the tax for three years, as set forth by that code."

ARRIVAL OF THE BAVARIA.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

Protest of Switzerland Against Annexation.

Settlement of the Question Between Piedmont and Frauce.

Another Circular Letter from the Pope, &c.,

The steamship Bavaria, which left Hamburg on the 15th, and Southampton on the 18th ult., arrived at this

port last evening.

We have received from our correspondent at Southampton a copy of the London Observer of Sanday, the 18th, which contains the latest news.

THE SAVOY QUESTION. PROTEST OF SWITZERLAND AGAINST THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY TO FRANCE.

OF SAVOY TO FRANCE.

The following is a copy of the Swins protest just de livered to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

M. KERU, MINISTER OF SWITZERLAND, TO M. DE THOUVEN

PARIS. MARCH 15, 1860.

M. KERU, MINISTER OF SWITZERLAND, TO M. DE THOUVENEL, MINISTER OF FOREIGN APPAIRS.

MONSHER LE MINISTER—In consequence of a despatch from Berne, I am to inform your Excellency that the Federal Council has addressed to the government of his Majesty, the King of Sardinia, a note in which they demand the maintenance of the stipulations of the treaty of 1564, confirmed by the treaty of 1516, between Sardinia and Switzerland, in so far as they relate to the ceasion of the actual territory of Savoy to another power.

I am to add that my government regards in a particular manner any annexation of the neutralized provinces, Chabiais, Faucigny and the Genevois to another power, as in contradiction to the stipulations of the treaties of 1815, which guarantee these provinces, in the interest of Swiss neutrality, as if they were an integral part of the Confederation, and declaring "that they are to enjoy the neutrality of Switzerland in the same manner as if they belonged to her."

In the meantime, and with reference to the considerations which I had the honor to explain to you in the audience which you were good enough to grant me on the 13th of March, my instructions impose on me the duty of protesting formally, in the name of the Swiss Confederation, against every measure which may have for its object to annex these provinces to France, till such time as the Powers of Europe, to which the imperial government has itself declared that it would submit this question, shall have decided. I avail myself on this occasion, &c.

THE QUESTION SETTLED BETWEEN FRANCE AND

PARIS, March 17, 1860. question of the annexation of Savoy has been d ettled between France and Piedmont.

The Patric also thinks itself enabled to state that the negotiations with Sardinia in reference to Tuscany are, is n a fair way of being concluded. The Emperor has received a deputation from Savoy.

FRANCE. ANOTHER LETTER PR

TATION IN HOME—POSITION OF IN THE ETERNAL CITY, ETC. POSITION OF THE PRENCH ARMY The London Nimes Paris correspondent writerening of the 16th says :-

It is thought that the Prince of Carignan will be Go vernor General of Tuscany, unless, indeed, the Imperial idea of a separate State—an "autonomous" one—be car

There is great wrath here against the Pope. I am told that his Holiness has issued

seen the document, but y make the famous pam to the Pope, and the o nals the contemplati ments, prayers in the churches, &c.

Letters from an ultra ultramontane wr Rome, state that the agitation is to great as to make it doubtful whether even the French army will be able to restrain it much longer.

I hear that the second monitoire or warn

Turin. After a certain interval the buil casting forth the Sardinian monarch from the communion of the fathful

In the law suit against Bishop Dupanloup, the At In the law suit against Bishop Dupanloup, the Attorney General proposed to day to reject the complaint brought forward by the editor of the Stècle, and to admit that of the heirs of the late Bishop Roussea, who have likewise brought an action against M. Dupanloup.

The market opened rather flat, owing to the debates in Parliament last night. Rentes, which were first quoted at 67.95, closed at 67.85, or 1/2 per cent lower than yester day.

AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

NAPLES (via Genoa), March 14, 1860.

Six Neapolitans have been sent into exile; other Neapolitans have been informed that they may remain at Naples. The Court of Vienna has disapproved of the severe measures which were intended. An Austrian general has arrived at Naples. The Ambassadors of the Western Powers have given advice to the King.

A letter from Tur's of the 13th, in the Constitutionnes, says:—The mer mg of the Sardinian Parliament will not, it is said, take place till theil 2th April. The King intends, when the season of the wishes of the population of the Romagne is made to him in a few days, to deliver a speech in which he will declare that he postpones his acceptance for the present, adding that negotiations have been opened for the purpose of reconciling those wishes, with respect for the rights of the Holy See. Unfortunately these negotiations will not, it is feared, lead to any result. The crisis will therefore be only postponed for a few days. The amexation of Central Italy to Fiedmont is everywhere accepted with the greatest enthusiasm. everywhere accepted with the greatest enthusiasm This great event will be celebrated here by fetcs of all kinds. There will be a grand representation at the Theatre Royal, at which the King will be present, accompanied by the members of the previsional governments, who will come to Turin for the purpose. At the end of the week his Majesty will, it is said, leave this capital, and make a tour in the pro-vinces which have voted for annexation. One of the first acts of the government, as soon as the annexation shall have been declared, will be to open a loan of one hundred allions, one half of which will be negotiated abread and the other subscribed for at home.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF THE POPE. Rows, March 16, 1860.

This morning a great manifestation in favor of the Pope has taken place at the Vatican.

Wildamaburg Intelligence.

Fire at Greenform.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, the two story frame building belonging to J. S. monson's ship yard, located at the corner of Washington and Milton streets, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given at once, and Engine Company No. 11, and Hose Company No. 7, were on the spot promptly, but the flames gained the ascendancy and before the fire was subdued the two story frame house and a loft and she t about 100 feet long, were demolished. The shed and lof are 300 feet long and the whole extent would have been destroyed but for the efficiency of the firemen, who cut them clean through where the flames stopped. The building where the fire originated was used as an cakum shop, and the loft for moulds. No portion of the premises has been in use for several months, and it is supposed that the fire must have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at \$1,000; no insurance.

JACKALOW PREPARED TO DIE.—The Chinaman is not allowed to be seen by visitors at present. He is under the impression that preparations are being made to haug him, and in prospect of his death his spirits are much depressed. Yesterday he appeared to be much perturbed and asked the attending officer to read a portion of the Bible for him, which having been done he seemed considerably relieved.